

stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the Gilsey House, at an expense of ten dollars a day. This matter deserves serious consideration. The government, when it charges a citizen with crime, is bound to give him the speediest opportunity of answering the accusation, and certainly it does not look well to have the calendar stuffed with cases where, in some instances, the indictments were found two or three years ago. At present we do not, pending further inquiry, lay the blame in any quarter; but we shall look closely into the matter and report accordingly.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Hoffman has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 23, as a day of thanksgiving in this State. This recommendation should be appropriately recognized by all the people of the State; and in the midst of their rejoicings and merry-makings let them remember their suffering fellow citizens in other and sorely stricken States. Let the day be one of thanksgiving for the bounteous aid sent from all parts of the world to the sufferers in the city of Chicago and in the burning forest districts of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, and wherever else the hearts of good people have been touched and have responded to the appeal for sympathy and assistance. Let our people return thanks that in their abundance they are enabled to relieve distressed humanity wherever it may languish. The 23d of November should be recognized by the people of New York State for a grand triumph of donations for the benefit of the poor all over the State and in the impoverished districts of our sister States.

SINGULAR PHASE OF THE COAL QUESTION.—It has been usual at this time of year to expect an advance in the retail price of coal. But now we find the contrary to be the case, as coal is being furnished at some yards at prices not far above summer rates—say seven dollars per ton. This is the result of a large supply above the demands of present consumption, and the lack of orders from local dealers. The prevailing mildness of the weather has probably influenced consumers against purchasing; yet we advise families to take advantage of the present low scale of prices to lay in their winter supply. There is no knowing what a biting frost and the cold hearts of coal monopolists may in a few weeks accomplish toward raising the price of coal to its exacting winter standard.

THE TRIAL OF ROSENZWEIG got fairly under way yesterday, and the whole dismal story of Alice Bowlby, as it was told at the first by the reporters, was again recounted. Nothing new was advanced. No light was thrown on the subject of her partner in guilt, nor on the identity of the woman who bargained for the removal of the trunk. All these points of the case remain as dark as ever. While the evidence so far taken fully corroborates the news account of the day and highly commends the astuteness with which the reporters developed the facts of the case, it is little complimentary to the shrewdness of our detective police, who have, after all, permitted at least one important witness—the woman with the trunk—to slip out of their net.

"STAY NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING, BUT GO AT ONCE," is the advice of Lady Macbeth to her guests at dinner, when her guilty spouse, confronted by Banquo's ghost, begins to find himself exceedingly uncomfortable. Garvey, acting upon this judicious advice, stayed not upon the order of his going, but "left for parts unknown." And now it appears that magnificent deputy clerk of the Great Mogul, that enterprising Deputy Woodward, has disposed of his numerous houses and town lots, &c., at a great sacrifice, and has gone in search of Garvey! A premium for the Spiritist who can now sing—I see them on their winding way.

SWARTWOUT, as a defaulter, was a great sensation in his day, and the Galpin and the Gardner claims were bold strokes of swiftness of the public Treasury on a grand scale. The shoddy speculators of the war, under "Honest Old Abe," and the whiskey rings, under Johnson's administration, with their immense hauls of plunder, astonished the world; but the official financiering of Tweed, Woodward, Garvey, Ingersoll & Co. is positively sublime. And yet, under the arithmetical arrangement of Mr. Tilden, it is reduced to plain stealing.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Emperor Alexander has founded a new university in commemoration of his visit to Caucasia. He has also ordered the speedy completion of the Caucasian Railway, which is said to be of great strategic importance.

—Prince Louis Alphonse Victor de Broglie, oldest son of the Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, was married on September 25 to Jacqueline Armande, Countess d'Armailhac. Prince de Broglie is the grandson of the celebrated Mme. de Gué.

—The Khedive of Egypt, says the *Correspondence Europeenne*, is threatened with a new difficulty with Turkey. The death of Ali Pacha, his best and almost his sole friend at the Divan, is a serious blow to him. The newly appointed Ministers are dissatisfied at the ideas of progress suggested by the Khedive, and are devising plans to overthrow him, and give the Pacha of Egypt to Halem Pacha, or another of their friends.

—Mr. Tiers observes the *Correspondence Europeenne* gives dinners every day, and great liberty of speech is allowed. The President, who is a good play player, asks him of all shades of parties to play with him, without caring that they will devour him. General Boulanger, Jules Simon, M. de Lancy—republicans, Bonapartists and legitimists—are to be seen. Defiantly warm at the President, M. Tiers smiles upon all; nothing can disconcert him.

—The Marquis de Lavalley, General Fleury and M. de la Guéroult are in a pack of trouble. It appears that their ministerial residences at London, St. Petersburg and Constantinople they spent too much money, and the Committee on the Budget insists on reduction. Many and many visits have they paid to M. Tiers and M. de Broglie in the hope of obtaining some relief; but what can be done? It is worse to spend too much of one's own money or that of others? A very perplexing one for French politicians.

—The Emperor of Germany is not expected in Berlin before the beginning of October. Immediately on his return the royal day, which has hitherto waned on the different residences of his Majesty, will be left to the Emperor's German capital. A drawing of the imperial arms has been forwarded to Gastein for the approval of the Emperor. The Imperial eagle is represented on a shield, and the crown is that of Conrad II.

—Prince Napoleon has published a pamphlet entitled "The Truth to my contemporaries." He says that he was a perfect stranger to the events of the war, but that he only left the army on August 8, 1870, by order of the Emperor on a diplomatic mission to Italy. The Emperor, he says, bade him to draw Italy into Germany into a war. He says that he (Prince Napoleon) had offered to share the captivity of the Emperor after Sedan, but the Emperor refused.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

Herald Special Report from St. Petersburg.

Imperial Call of the Adult Male Population to Arms.

One Million Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men to Make Ready for War.

An Immense Reserve Held Against Invasion.

One Thousand Guns To Be Added to the National Batteries.

The Movement Partially Masked by Cabinet Strategy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Russian capital:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 1871.

A general order of the Russian War Office, duly approved by His Majesty the Czar, directs an entire and complete reorganization of the imperial army and the calling and training to arms of the whole adult male population of the country in their respective districts.

The order, which has just been issued, creates the numerical strength of the field and landwehr forces of the empire to a total of one million, six hundred thousand men when required for "war purposes."

This force is to be commanded by fifty-one thousand commissioned officers.

The sixty-six regiments of Cossacks, of which a portion is now employed in the service and the remainder liable to duty, are not included in the enumeration.

The general order creates also a further military force of reserve to be employed in the event of an invasion of the imperial territory. The terms of the order are equivalent to a mobilization of the population of the entire nation for army purposes.

It makes every man in the country capable of bearing arms a soldier on a peace footing. This reserve will be commanded by 35,000 officers, and foot up a total of 750,000 men.

Reinforcements are ordered to the artillery. The new addition will add a strength of 1,000 guns to the batteries already in the service.

This enormous military change is masked in the words of the War Office order, under the cover of a mere creation of a national landwehr, called "local forces," which, nominally, leaves the old army of Russia intact and unaffected by its operation.

The Russian Army As It Was.

The latest muster roll of the Russian army, published in St. Petersburg previous to the issue of the general order which we report specially by cable in the HERALD to-day, announced the forces then at the disposal of the Czar for war purposes to be made up as follows, viz:—

European Russia.	Men.
European Russia.	875,000
Caucasia.	162,750
Ordnung.	6,288
Turkistan.	115,294
Western Siberia.	115,045
Eastern Siberia.	14,810
Staff of the military establishments.	82,217

Making a total of 1,175,394.

It was then alleged that the totals given above would be "enormously increased" when the new military law of the empire was put in operation. The correctness of the statement is verified by the contents of the HERALD telegram to-day.

Previous to the issuance of the present order two propositions were under discussion in the St. Petersburg War Office, the one to develop the existing system as it was; the other on the basis of universal liability to serve, exemptions to be left to the decision of special courts. The leading authorities were in favor of the latter course, being generally agreed that the system of drawing army "lots" leads in practice to great hardships, injustice and deception, while special courts are far less likely to be swayed by personal motives, and are better able to judge fairly the claims for exemption laid before them. Hence the decision which induced the order.

Army Orders in Europe and the East.

From Austrian sources we are enabled to present a series of tables, showing the military resources with which some of the neighboring Powers may offset Russia should the Czar attempt to use his huge force for aggressive purposes either in Europe or the East.

The Vienna War Office makes the following army returns, viz:—

AUSTRIA.

13 corps, including 40 divisions of infantry and 5 of cavalry and 265 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses.

Total force is 733,920 men and 58,125 horses, with 1,000 guns and 190 mitrailleuses.

ITALY.

4 corps, with 40 infantry and 6 cavalry brigades and 90 batteries.

Total force—115,200 men, 12,865 horses and 720 guns.

TURKEY.

6 corps of Nizam (regulars), 12 corps of redits (reserves) and 132 batteries, making 253,380 men, 54,595 horses and 732 guns.

ROMANIA.

100,000 men, 15,475 horses and 95 guns.

SERBIA.

107,000 men, 4,000 horses and 194 guns.

CROATIA.

137,000 men, 1,000 horses and 48 guns.

GERMANY.

18 corps, including 37 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry and 237 batteries of artillery.

This force numbers 824,990 men, 95,724 horses and 2,622 guns.

ENGLAND.

The Vienna authority says:—"Army in process of reorganization."

CUBA.

The Captain General's Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Havana, Oct. 26, 1871.

Captain General Valmaseda leaves this city on Saturday next for the eastern end of the island.

ENGLAND.

Frightful and Fatal Explosion in a Colliery.

Relief to the American Sufferers by the Great Fires—Flow of Bullion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Oct. 26, 1871.

Another frightful colliery disaster is reported. An explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham mine, near Newcastle. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life from the number.

The families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathered around the mouth of the pit, and former scenes of excitement and distress are renewed.

THE AMERICAN FINES SUFFERERS.

The contributions to the Chicago relief fund received at the Mansion House up to last evening amounted to £41,900.

The town of Bradford has subscribed £4,250 to the fund.

The London Times this morning editorially urges "the despatch of prompt and liberal aid for the settlers in Wisconsin and Michigan, who have been burned out by the forest fires." The writer says, "If such help is not afforded to these unfortunate people the ultimate suffering which will result from the Northwestern fires will be greater than can follow the Chicago conflagration."

THE FLOW OF BULLION.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in the bank has increased £1,302,000 during the term.

IRELAND.

Preparations for an Important Trial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Dublin, Oct. 26, 1871.

The trial of Kelly, who murdered Head Constable Talbot some time ago, will commence on Monday next.

AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Resignation and a Cabinet Crisis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vienna, Oct. 26, 1871.

The members of the Hohenwart Ministry tendered the resignations of their portfolios to the Emperor to-day, headed by the Premier.

Little doubt is entertained that His Majesty will accept the change and take measures for the formation of a new Cabinet.

YON BEUST MASTER OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The resignation of the Ministry has not surprised the people, for morning journal, inspired, it is said, from a high source, expressed the opinion that "the political questions pending before the Emperor will be decided according to the views of the Imperial Chancellor Von Beust and the resignation of the Hohenwart Ministry is imminent even at the moment of writing."

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The city journals of this morning publish an appeal in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, signed by Von Beust, Erlanger, Todesco, Kinsky and others.

United States Minister Jay is active in furthering the relief movement.

ROME.

Italian Royalty a Desiring Agents Industrial Union.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rome, Oct. 26, 1871.

The workmen's societies of Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the Congress of Workingmen, which is shortly to be held at Rome, on the ground that "that assembly will be a mere republican demonstration, and, as such, unfriendly to Italy."

CONTEMPT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

The Italian government has relaxed the vigor of its precautions against the International and the partisans of republican agitation, believing that their principles have no hold upon the minds of the Italian people.

SPAIN.

National Tranquillity and Loyalty to the Crown.

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Madrid, Oct. 26, 1871.

Rumors have been circulated lately, both in Spain and in foreign countries, to the effect that conspiracies are on foot against the government by partisans of the Duke of Montpensier and the Infant Alfonso.

Such rumors are without a shadow of foundation for truth. The entire kingdom is perfectly quiet and no demonstration of any kind against the dynasty of Savoy is apprehended.

FRANCE.

Communists' Liberation by the Courts.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Oct. 26, 1871.

The judicial returns go to show that the number of Communists who have been released by the Courts is not less than ten thousand.

CORSICA.

Bonaparte Exile from the Fountainhead.

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Paris, Oct. 26, 1871.

It is said that Prince Napoleon has left Ajaccio and taken his departure from the island.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Orders have been given to replant the Bois de Boulogne and Meudon with trees fifteen or twenty years of age.

WASHINGTON.

More Dishonest Officials Brought to Grief.

Arrest of Ex-Congressman Stokes on Charge of Embezzlement.

UTAH WOMEN FAVORING POLYGAMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1871.

Arrest of Ex-Congressman Stokes.

Ex-Congressman William H. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested here to-day on his arrival from that State. He is charged with defrauding the government to the amount of \$50,000. On being arraigned before Commissioner J. J. Johnson he waived a preliminary examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$15,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

Victor J. Powell, clerk in the Second Auditor's office for the last eight years, was arrested here by Deputy United States Marshal Phillips on Tuesday last, charged with frauds on the government in connection with bounty claims. The amount specified is \$10,000, but it is rumored that an investigation will show the amount to be over one hundred thousand dollars. It is rumored that ex-Congressman Stokes and Powell were concerned in the same alleged fraudulent transactions.

Utah Women in Favor of Polygamy.

The character of the petition from Utah, fifty feet long and signed by about twenty-five hundred women of that Territory, was recently unintentionally misstated. Instead of being against it is in favor of polygamy, and was sent to the Executive Mansion by Delegate Hooper. The petitioners say that their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers are now being exposed to the murderous policy of a clique of federal officers, intent on the destruction of an honest, happy, industrious and prosperous people, and they therefore ask for the removal of the federal disturbers of the peace, or at least to stop the disgraceful proceedings or send candid and reliable men to Utah to investigate the question of the constitutional rights and liberty of the people. The petitioners express their approbation of polygamy, asserting that it was sanctioned by Christ's teachings and that the institution is being perverted by federal officers.

Secrecy of Small Bills at the South.

The Treasurer has received a letter from the Vice President of a Southern Bank and Trust Company, saying:—

We receive our currency from New York, and of late we have only been able to obtain \$1,000 and \$500 notes. With these denominations of cotton cloth cannot be moved, as planters and country people require small currency and cannot do without it. There is an error somewhere. I am told that the national bank notes, both have issued too much large currency for the wants of the people. There should be a remedy, and that specially. Please give the subject your prompt attention.

The Treasurer's response is:—

I beg to say that this office has been since the commencement of the issue of local tender notes of 1861 and is now prepared to supply notes of either of the denominations from one dollar to \$1.00 that may be required and paid for. The scarcity of small notes is not general is evidenced by the fact that it is now received as an accommodation to banks large amounts of small notes, which they claim are a burden to them in that shape, and paying therefor in local notes of the old issue. The charges of transportation both ways at the expense of the department. The clause in a copy of 1869 that the new notes will be furnished, which new notes are furnished, which Treasurer signed and sent to his correspondent, "When the right order is received from the Treasury, the notes of 1869 will be forwarded only to the parties from whom the old notes have been received," was made necessary by the fact that bankers with offices in different parts of the country before this regulation was adopted caused their correspondents to send them old notes, which they were to be made to the Treasury, and the Treasury, in turn, to send them new notes, thus causing the expense of transportation from New York. The express company with which the government has a contract for the transportation of its funds complained that the transportation, at the contract rates, of funds in the currency notes was a heavy burden, and the Treasury has refused to participate in the Congress of Workingmen, which is shortly to be held at Rome, on the ground that "that assembly will be a mere republican demonstration, and, as such, unfriendly to Italy."

ROME.

Italian Royalty a Desiring Agents Industrial Union.

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THE SOUTHERN KU KLUX.

Important Information Obtained by the Congressional Committee.

Treasonable Designs of the Order of the Invisible Empire—Half a Million of Members Enrolled—Horrible Outrages and Maimings—Contumacious Witnesses To Be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1871.

The Ku Klux Joint Committee of Investigation met in this city on the 7th prox., but a subcommittee, charged with making a digest of the financial condition of the Southern States, of which Senator Poole is chairman, will meet on the 1st prox. This subcommittee have arranged a plan under which, if the State authorities respond, the public will be able to obtain a full exhibit of the several State debts, &c.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE WANT TO KNOW.

Mr. Poole's circular makes the following inquiries as to State indebtedness in July, 1861, at the surrender in 1865, when the present governments were inaugurated, and on the 1st of January, 1871, for how much was the State indebted, as endorser or otherwise, in 1861? For what was it then prospectively liable? Also, what part of the increase of the indebtedness since 1861 arose from the collateral responsibility of 1861? What from the contingent or prospective liability of 1861? What from accrued interest unpaid upon the old debt? What from the necessities created by the loss of the revenue of public funds dedicated to specific purposes, and of which the State or its authorized agents had the management?

The committee ask that items be given separately with the laws under which they were incurred and the political composition of Legislature passing the same; also, as to what specific public funds, if any, were lost to the State through the rebellion and how. Whether any considerable losses have been incurred since 1865 by delinquencies, frauds and otherwise? Also, what was the county taxation in 1860 and in 1870? What the State expenses were in 1860, '69 and '70, and in 1868, '69, '70, and if any increase, what are the reasons therefor? Other questions are propounded relative to the manner of holding elections at the several periods named, the object being to ascertain a comparison of the condition of the State at the surrender in 1865; the condition at the inauguration of the present government under the reconstruction acts; and to compare each with the other and with the condition at present. The answers are being sent to the several members of the sub-committee, and in general are quite full on the points suggested. This digest will be one of the most valuable documents in the voluminous report to be made to Congress.

GENERAL FORECAST OF TENNESSEE.

The evidence taken from the trials of the latter and well known to be "Chief of the Invisible Empire," of that State. There are a dozen of these witnesses in this city after being summoned and reporting here. One of the runaways is reported to be living at St. Catherine, Canada. The testimony of the sub-committee will be given at the trial of the general of the most startling character. This evidence alone will fill about fourteen hundred octavo pages, and covers the entire history of the Ku Klux in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, with a few from Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. The Ku Klux is now at work in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, while a second is investigating Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Probably these two sub-committees will examine at least three hundred witnesses, whose evidence, when printed, will cover 1,000 more printed pages.

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